

ALEXANDRIA PREPARED FOR EXIT OF SALOONS

Loss of Revenue to Be Made Up in Part by the State.

THE HERALD BUREAU, R. E. Knight & Son, 425 King Street.

Alexandria, Va., Oct. 29.—The exit of the saloon in Alexandria at 12 o'clock Tuesday night will mean a loss in municipal revenue of approximately \$12,000. There are thirty-nine licensed places here, one brewery. Each retailer pays the city treasury \$250 annually, and several of them also pay a shipper's license.

A part of this loss will be made up by the recent change in the apportionment of the State funds. The new division of State funds will make up a part of Alexandria's loss. In addition to the few saloons which quit business last night, many other saloon-keepers will close permanently at midnight Monday. A majority, however, will continue until midnight Tuesday, when Virginia "goes dry."

At the State election September 22, 1914, Alexandria voted "wet" by a majority of 33. The city's total vote was 1,479-1,121 against prohibition and 358 for it. Alexandria being a border city which cast such a decisive "wet" vote, representative of State Prohibition Commissioner J. Sidney Peters probably will watch this city more closely than any other Virginia community.

Chief of Police Goode returned last night from Richmond, where he heard the prohibition laws explained by Commissioner Peters. Tuesday night every Alexandria policeman will be on duty to prevent disorder.

Thomas Rowen, a Southern Railway locomotive engineer, was struck by a yard engine and badly bruised this morning. He was taken to his home, 907 Prince street, and is being treated by Dr. M. D. Delany. The extent of his injuries has not been determined. Mr. Rowen was riding the engine for a run to Harrisonburg during a dense fog when injured.

A large delegation of members of Alexandria Council, No. 5, Order of Fraternal Americans, tonight attended the annual memorial services of that organization in the Second Baptist Church. Rev. C. W. Triplett, pastor of the church, preached a special sermon.

Mrs. Mary Laycock Windsor, widow of James W. Windsor, died at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the age of 82 years at the home of her son-in-law, William Chauncey, 619 South Fairfax street. Two daughters and five sons survive her. They are: Mrs. William Chauncey, this city; Mrs. W. R. Green, Dauphin, Pa.; and James H. Windsor, Washington, and Edward, Benjamin M., Clarence and Charles Windsor, of New York City.

Representative Charles C. Carlin will address the voters of Jefferson District, Alexandria County, at the Mount Vernon avenue schoolhouse Tuesday night. There will be music and women are invited to be present.

A men's club has been organized in the M. E. Church South. Meetings and entertainments will be held in the Young People's Building. The following constitute the executive committee: Henry K. Field, chairman; Harry W. Wade, Harry B. Munday, Harry N. Newton and Alvin Powell.

Clan McKay and the Westminster Club of the Second Presbyterian Church have arranged for a Halloween carnival at 8 o'clock Monday night in the Westminster building.

A dance will be given Tuesday night in the auditorium of the Elks' Home under the auspices of Mrs. James B. Martin. The funds will be used for charity.

The funeral of Mrs. H. B. Smith took place this afternoon from the Methodist Protestant Church. Services were conducted by Rev. E. T. Kirkley. Interment was made in Bethel Cemetery.

The body of William Henry Saunders will be sent tomorrow morning to Manassas for burial, at 1 o'clock, with services in Sudley Methodist Church, at that place.

The funeral of Arthur D. Bryan will take place at 3:30 o'clock Monday afternoon from the home, 212 South Patrick street. Services will be conducted by Rev. E. B. Jackson, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church.

Engineers have proposed to dam the Niagara River near its outlet to produce 2,000,000-horsepower in addition to that now derived from the falls.

THE RESULTS WERE VERY REMARKABLE

Well-Known Washington Lady Gives a Glowing Testimonial for Plant Juice.

When the stomach performs its functions so perfectly that the possessor forgets that he has one, good health, physical powers and buoyant spirits prevail. The stomach in civilized people of today, however, is degenerate. It lacks tone and strength, gradually brought about by a sedentary existence. Too much food and too little exercise have forced the stomach into a half sick condition. It becomes weak and does not protect itself, and the bars are down for the entrance of disease in many forms.

Plant Juice, the new herbal stomach remedy, is a purifying and a vitalizing agent. It corrects local disorders of the stomach, which is being demonstrated daily by well-known local people in signed statements.

For instance, Miss Katie Cain, who lives at No. 718 Seventh street northwest, Washington, and is a well-known business woman of this city, recently stated:

"I have suffered with stomach trouble for the past five years and all the food I ate would ferment in my stomach and cause gas to form. I was badly bloated and in the worst kind of agony. I had headaches and dizzy spells, caused by a deranged liver, and could not get any sleep at night. I was in such a nervous condition. I was constipated, my kidneys were affected, and I had terrible pains in my back and side. I was operated on twice and had taken many different kinds of medicine, but this did not seem to relieve me, and I became so bad that I was afraid to eat, and got very weak and completely run down. I had heard so much about Plant Juice and the number of people who had been cured of stomach trouble by it, that I decided to try it. I was helped from the very first dose, and now since I have continued to take it I can eat anything I want without the slightest distress. I sleep well at night and have no more pains or aches. I would advise any person who is suffering as I was to get a bottle of Plant Juice and try it. I am glad to give this public endorsement for Plant Juice on account of the great benefit I have received."

The Plant Juice man is at the People's Drug Store, corner of Seventh and E streets northwest, where he is daily meeting the local public, and introducing and explaining the merits of this remedy.—Adv.

ALL HOME COMFORTS IN GERMAN DUGOUTS

Underground City 300 Miles Long on Western Front.

By JOHN L. BALDERSTON.

The following account of the amazing underground city three hundred miles long, built by millions of German soldiers in past two years, was prepared by an officer in the Royal Engineers now serving with the British armies on the Somme.

(Copyright, 1916.)

Along many miles of the Western front, as it was till the end of June, it is now possible to stand at one's ease in the middle of No Man's Land and observe the difference between a German trench and the one on the other. The first point to be noted is that the allies' wire is cut across by neat lanes or gangways at convenient intervals, while the German wire lies in a tangled mass on the ground. Then, the allies support their barbed wire mainly with wooden stakes; the Germans do it with iron. Next, our parapet owes more of its strength than the German to visible sandbags.

Inside the two trenches the differences are greater. The allied trench looks, in every way, like the work of men who hoped and meant to move on before

"MY KIDNEYS WERE AWFUL—BUT NOW THEY'RE ALL RIGHT"

Mrs. M. Snyder, of 429 N. Luzerne Avenue, Baltimore, Finds Quick Relief from Stubborn Kidney Trouble.

"Honestly, I believe I had the worst case of kidney trouble I ever heard of," said Mrs. Snyder, a day or so ago. "Honestly, when I first got up in the morning, the pains in the small of my back were something frightful. So sharp, in fact, that it required at least a half-hour's effort on my part before I could straighten up and walk around. The urine was fearfully high-colored, and with a very offensive odor."

"I've only taken one bottle of Decco, and am now on my second, and I'm mighty glad to say that it has simply worked wonders for me, for it seems as if it has cleared up all my troubles, and began to do so with the very first dose. Inside of a week I could get up in the morning and move about just as I used to, without any sort of an ache or pain in my back. That was almost enough good improvement in itself, but it wasn't all."

"My urine is now normal, no more bad odor at any time, and the bad taste in my mouth when I awake each morning is almost entirely gone. I'm going to take the second bottle of Decco, and I honestly believe that will be all I need, but I've proven to myself that this was the remedy I was looking for. And if you could see the dozens of bottles I've got home, some I've taken half of, and some all of—you'd almost feel sorry for me for having put so much of drugs into my stomach. This is an interesting case, because kidney trouble is prevalent and painful, but it's really nothing out of the usual for Decco. Get Decco today at O'Donnell's Stores; Bury's, in Anacostia; Allen's in Alexandria.—Adv.

THE SITUATION IN SUGAR

Next to Steel, Copper and Oil, Sugar rules, as the war has created in this industry a parallel situation to that prevailing in the others.

This product's enormous demand, and resultant sale at wartime prices, has meant greatly increased revenues for sugar companies. And among those which have prospered most is

Guantanamo Sugar

The current issue of our fortnightly publication, "Investment Opportunities," contains complete analysis of Guantanamo and present sugar situation. Write for 32-W, including booklet explaining

"The Twenty Payment Plan"

SLATTERY & CO
Investment Securities
(Established 1908)
40 Exchange Place New York

W. B. Hibbs & Co.

New York Stock Exchange,
New York Cotton Exchange,
Chicago Board of Trade,
Washington Stock Exchange.

LOCAL SECURITIES bought and sold on same favorable terms as we offer for trading in New York stocks and bonds.

Hibbs Building

The Safest Investments

Are those that do not fluctuate during disturbed conditions of the money or stock markets. First deed of trust notes (first mortgage), well secured on real estate in the District of Columbia constitute "glide" investments, and do not depend upon the financial responsibility of individuals or corporations for their stability. We can supply such investments in amounts from \$500 upward. Send for booklet, "Concerning Loans and Investments."

Swartzell, Rheem & Hensley Co.,
227 Fifteenth Street Northwest.

long; the German trench looks the work of men who hoped, or feared, that they would be in it for years. Our trench housing has been much more of a makeshift, a sort of camping out, with some ingenious provisions for shelter and comfort, but not more than the least that would serve. Most of our dugouts are just roughly delved holes in the earth, with only enough props and rafters to hold the roofs up; their floors are bare ground, with a little straw on it, their doors, if they have any, are a few odd pieces of plank with a couple of other pieces nailed across; often the floor is on the trench level, to save burrowing. Lighting is done with candles, mostly bought at the canteen, and if any one owns an arm chair, or a mirror two feet high, it is the jest of the platoon.

The German front in the west is like one huge, straggling village, built of wood and strung out along a road three hundred miles long. Of course the houses are all underground. Still they are houses, of one or two floors, built to certain official designs, drawn out in section and plan. The main entrance from the trench level is, sometimes at any rate, through a steel door, of a pattern apparently standardized, so that hundreds may come from the factory on one order, and missing parts be easily replaced. The profusely timbered doorway is made to their measure. Outside this front door you may find a perforated sheet of metal to serve for a door mat or scraper. Inside, a flight of from twelve to thirty-six stairs leads down at an easy angle.

The treads of the stairs and the corresponding roof of the staircase are formed of mining frames of stout timber, with double top sills; the walls are of thick planks, notched at the top and bottom to fit the frames and strengthened with iron tie rods running from top to bottom of the stairs, and with thick wooden struts at right angles to these.

At the foot of the stairs a tunneled corridor runs straight forward, from anything up to fifty yards, and from it open rooms and minor passages on each side. In many dugouts a second staircase, or two staircases, lead to a lower floor, which may be thirty feet or forty feet below the trench level.

All these staircases, passages and rooms are, in the best specimens, completely lined with wood, and as fully strengthened with it as the entrance staircase already described. In one typical dug-out each section of a platoon had its allotted places for messing and sleeping. Its own place for parades in a passage, and its own emergency exit to the trench. In another, used as a dressing station, there are beds for thirty-two patients and a fair-sized operating room. A third, near Mametz, was designed to house a whole company of 800 men, with the needful kitchens, provision and munition storerooms, a well, a forge riveted with sheets of cast iron, an engine room, and a motor room. Many of the captured dugouts were thus lighted by electricity.

In the officers' quarters have been found full-length mirrors, comfortable bedsteads, cushioned armchairs and some

pictures. One room is lined with glazed "sanitary" wallpaper, and its peremptory English occupant is convinced by circumstantial evidence that his predecessor lived there with his wife, and child. Clearly there was no expectation of an early move.

German trench work is therefore more elaborate than ours, but that does not mean that it is better. No doubt the size and the overhead strength of German dugouts keep down casualties under bombardment, and sometimes enable the Germans to bring up unexpected forces to harass our troops in the rear with rifle and machine-gun fire when a charge has carried our men past an uncleared dug-out of the kind.

No doubt, again, the German dugouts give more protection from very bad weather than ours, but they also remove men more from the open air, and there is nothing to show that the half-buried German army gains more from its relative immunity from rheumatism and bronchitis than it loses in the way of general health and vitality.

13th Child Born on 13th.

Springfield, Ore., Oct. 29.—The birth of the thirteenth child in the family of Peter Tomseth, a daughter, on September 13, has been reported to the local registrar of vital statistics.

PROSPERITY OUSTING CHEAP "FLOP HOUSES"

Squalid Lodging Places Succumb to High Living Cost, Too.

Prosperity and the high cost of living have relegated the "flop house" to the rear.

A survey of lower Pennsylvania avenue yesterday afternoon revealed that "flop houses"—underworld argot for cheap lodging houses—are gradually disappearing.

No more does the weary "bo" slip a thin dime to a shabby garbed landlady for the privilege of bunking in a dirty room with a conglomeration of parasites. A combination of circumstances has driven out the cheap "joints."

The "high cost of living" forced several such places to close. The Gospel Mission provides clean quarters for the same time that formerly purchased a dirty blanket, and employers of labor have so secured the city that every able-bodied man has been offered a job. Now almost the only sleeping houses left on the "av'noo" are the "25 cents to \$1 a night" establishments, where clean sheets and decent lodgings are furnished.

FREE TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time.

We have a New Method that cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long-standing or recent development, whether it is present as occasional or chronic asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with asthma, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show every one at our own expense, that this new method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms at once and for all time. This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and then begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it Today.

FRONTIER ASTHMA COUPON
FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 24-A, Niagara and Hudson Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.
Send free trial of your method to: _____

\$300,000,000 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

5½% SECURED LOAN GOLD NOTES

Dated November 1, 1916 Interest payable May 1 and November 1

\$150,000,000 Three-Year Notes due November 1, 1919
\$150,000,000 Five-Year Notes due November 1, 1921

DIRECT OBLIGATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT

Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., or, at the option of the holder, in London in sterling at the fixed rate of \$4.86½ to the pound.

Principal and interest payable without deduction for any British taxes, present or future.

Coupon Notes of \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000

Redeemable at option of the Government, in whole or in part, on thirty (30) days' notice, as follows:

	Three-Year Notes	Five-Year Notes
From November 1, 1916 to October 31, 1917 inclusive	103 and interest	105 and interest
From November 1, 1917 to October 31, 1918 inclusive	102 and interest	104 and interest
From November 1, 1918 to October 31, 1919 inclusive	101 and interest	103 and interest
From November 1, 1919 to October 31, 1920 inclusive		102 and interest
From November 1, 1920 to October 31, 1921 inclusive		101 and interest

To be secured by pledge with Guaranty Trust Company, of New York, under a pledge agreement executed by the Government, of securities approved by J. P. Morgan & Co., of an aggregate value of not less than \$300,000,000, calculated on the basis of then prevailing market prices, sterling securities being valued in dollars at the prevailing rate of exchange, viz.:

Group I. Stocks, bonds and / or other securities of American corporations (including the Canadian Pacific Railway Company) and bonds and / or other obligations (either as maker or guarantor) of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, the Colony of Newfoundland, and / or provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and / or Canadian municipalities:	Aggregate value not less than	\$180,000,000
(Of the foregoing there will be somewhat over \$100,000,000 in aggregate value of securities of corporations of the United States and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.)		
Group II. Bonds and / or other obligations (either as maker or guarantor) of any or all of the several following Governments, to wit: Commonwealth of Australia, Union of South Africa, New Zealand, Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Japan, Egypt, and India, and / or approximately \$25,000,000 value in bonds or other obligations of dividend-paying British railway companies:	Aggregate value not less than	\$180,000,000
	Total	\$360,000,000

Pending the arrival and deposit of definitive securities as above, the Government is to deposit temporarily with the Trust Company either approved New York Stock Exchange collateral or cash.

If the pledged securities depreciate in value, the Government is to deposit additional securities to maintain the 20% margin.

The Government is to reserve the right from time to time to sell for cash any of the pledged securities, the proceeds of sale to be applied to the retirement of notes by purchase or by redemption by lot.

Upon the retirement of the three-year notes, a proportionate amount of the collateral may be withdrawn approximately ratably from each class.

The Government also from time to time may make substitutions of securities, but such substitutions are not to vary the then relative amounts in value of the groups. All substitutions, withdrawals and valuations of securities are to be approved by J. P. Morgan & Co.

This offering is made subject to the approval by our Counsel of necessary formalities.

WE OFFER THE ABOVE NOTES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AS FOLLOWS:

The Three-Year Notes at 99¼ and interest, yielding over 5.75 per cent.
The Five-Year Notes at 98½ and interest, yielding about 5.85 per cent.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., at 10 o'clock, A. M., October 31, 1916, and will be closed at 10 o'clock, A. M., November 8, 1916, or earlier in their discretion.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY AND ALL APPLICATIONS, AND ALSO, IN ANY EVENT, TO AWARD A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN APPLIED FOR.

AMOUNTS DUE ON ALLOTMENTS WILL BE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF J. P. MORGAN & CO., IN NEW YORK FUNDS, TO THEIR ORDER, AND THE DATE OF PAYMENT WILL BE GIVEN IN THE NOTICES OF ALLOTMENT.

Temporary certificates will be delivered pending the engraving of the definitive notes.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK New York City

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. New York City

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. New York City

KISSEL, KINNICUTT & CO. New York City

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY of New York

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY New York City

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINOIS Chicago

CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Chicago

MARINE NATIONAL BANK Buffalo

First & Old Detroit National Bank Detroit

New York, October 30, 1916.